# Managing Litigation

R. Blake Hamilton Neal Geddes

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## Litigation Goals

- The Defendant's goal in litigation should be to get the claims dismissed before trial
- Trial is expensive and involves a great deal of risk, even if you are confident in your defenses
- How you handle the pre-trial stages of litigation will help you avoid trial where possible
- Pre-Trial Stages:
  - Early Stages (Initial Actions, Answer, Rule 12 and 68
  - Discovery
  - Summary Judgment

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# Litigation: Early Strategies

- Complaint is filed and served
- UCIP has assigned counsel
- What are your next steps?
- How you approach a claim early on can drastically shapé the rest of the case.
- Tools for crafting your defense:
  - Initial Evaluation
  - Answer and/or Rule 12 Motions
  - Rule 68 Offer of Judgment

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# **Initial Client Meeting**

- When
  - Ideally shortly after outside counsel is appointed and before the initial evaluation and answer
- What
  - Opportunity to meet all players
  - Gather information and documents
  - Discuss facts, strategy
- Who
  - All named defendants, in-house counsel, any essential witnesses employed by the County

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# **Initial Client Meeting**

- Why
  - Introductions
  - Facilitates transfer of documents to counsel
  - Opportunity to conduct interviews of important witnesses to get the County's side of the story

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## **Initial Evaluation Letter**

- When
  - Before or shortly after the answer and initial client meeting
- What
  - Summary of the facts currently known
  - Evaluation of the claims
  - Introduction to possible defense and litigation plan
  - Proposed budget
- Who
  - Sent to UCIP and all clients

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## **Initial Evaluation Letter**

- Why
  - Open the lines of communication
  - Establish expectations for your attorney
  - Develop a plan to litigate (or settle) the case
  - Educate regarding the applicable legal standards
  - Identify issues to be raised in motions
  - Identify discovery needs

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## **Answer**

#### State Court

- 21 days after service
- Waiving service does not buy more time, but all parties have "a duty to avoid unnecessary expenses of serving the summons and complaint." Utah R. Civ. P. 4(d)(3)(A).

#### Federal Court

■ 21 days after service or 60 days after a request to waive service was sent, if accepted

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### Answer

- Respond to each and every allegation with admit, deny, or lack sufficient information
- Object to certain allegations where appropriate
- Affirmative Defenses
  - Some can be waived if not raised here
  - Consider raising state governmental immunity provisions
- Jury demand

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## Rule 12 Motions

#### 12(b)(6) Motion to <u>Dismiss</u>

- Must be raised 21 days after service of Complaint
- Standard: failure of the pleading to state a claim for which relief can be granted
- Must not consider matters outside the pleading

#### 12(c) Motion for Judgment on the <u>Pleadings</u>

- Must be filed after pleadings but early enough to not delay
- Applies the same standard as a Rule 12(b)(6) motion
- Must not consider matters outside the pleadings

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## **Rule 12 Motions**

- Common Defenses to Consider:
  - Are the claims adequately pled?
  - Can certain parties be dismissed outright?
    - Sub-governmental entities, administrators in their official
  - Does the Governmental Immunity Act apply? If so, consider the following requirements:
    - Notice of Claim
    - Statute of Limitations
    - Undertaking
    - Willful misconduct for individual employees
    - Exceptions to the waivers of immunity

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## Rule 68 Offer of Judgment

- Offer of Judgment: offer to allow judgment to be entered based upon specified terms, with costs (and fees where applicable) then accrued
  - Must be served at least 14 days before trial
  - Must allow 14 days to respond
  - If unaccepted and the ultimate judgment obtained is "not more favorable than the unaccepted offer," the Plaintiff must pay the Defendant's costs incurred after the date the offer was made
  - Utah R. Civ. P. 68 also provides that in this scenario the "offeror is not liable for costs, prejudgment interest or attorney fees incurred by the offeree after the offer"

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## Rule 68 Offer of Judgment

- Purpose: encourage settlement and avoid litigation
- Most useful in cases brought under fee shifting statutes, like 42 U.S.C. § 1983, where attorney fees are considered to be part of "costs"
- Offer must be clear as to whether costs are included within its scope, or will be determined by the court and added on top of the offer
- Carefully draft the offer: several courts have found that ambiguous offers must be construed against the defendant
- Consider the most strategic time to make the offer, preferably before the plaintiff has racked up a bunch of attorney fees

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## Litigation: Discovery

- If any claims survive your early strategies, what do you do next?
- Discovery
  - Disclose your evidence and witnesses (including experts)
  - Examine the other side's evidence
    - Interrogatories
    - Requests for Production
    - Requests for Admission
    - On-Site Inspections
  - Gather evidence from witnesses and third parties
    - Depositions
    - Subpoenas
    - Affidavits

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## Discovery

- Discovery can be the most expensive part of litigation.
- Expenses can be minimized by:
  - Narrowing the issues with effective early strategies
  - Staying focused on evidence that relates to the elements of the claims and your defenses and serving targeted written discovery
  - Good communication between the client's record custodian and counsel
  - Depositions of only key witnesses
  - Avoiding creation of a factual dispute when one is not necessary

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## Litigation: Summary Judgment

- Rule 56: grants judgment in favor of the party who can show that there is no genuine dispute of a material fact and they are entitled to judgment as a matter of law
- This is the stage where the defendant can test the plaintiff's ability to prove their claims with undisputed evidence
- Summary Judgment motions can be difficult and time consuming depending upon the complexity of the record evidence

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# **Summary Judgment**

- Rely only upon undisputed facts
  - If the Court finds a dispute of fact, the issue will proceed to trial
- This is also a good stage to evaluate whether claims that will probably survive summary judgment should be resolved through an alternative method
  - Mediation
  - Settlement Discussions

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